Businces Notices.

BOYS, PREPARE FOR IT!

RECY'S HAT for the Young, his faccinating
"PRIDE OF YOUTH."

to a light, elegant, becoming and seasonable fabric that cannot
all to achieve an instant recognition of its merits.

In will be instant at an early hour on

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Novelty, Elegance and Durastity,
is a low-priced srid le, more attractive and comfortable than
other a straw hat or cap.

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is a law-priced still ie. more attractive and the straw hat or cap.

The "Pains or Youth," as the name imports, is designed extractly for lade, and parents who desire to have their boys look relight and smart must purchase for them the "Pains or Youth".

Best mark, Battonar Nav, this but or Arrita.

Becolect, that Knox is the inventor of this faorts, and do not forget that the only place where it can be obtained is at his popular and widely known establishment.

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Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

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For Families, Taltors, Mattus-makers, and all manufacturing
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hope of the Bald and Grey. It will permanently restore, Baltesmen, Judges, Physicians, Clergymen, Lawyets, Ladies and Gentlemen of all clauses testi'y to it; and the young, if they use it, will preserve the solor perfectly, and keep their bair from Gentlemen or an entire the solor perfectly, and are; it, will preserve the solor perfectly, and are; it will preserve the solor perfectly, and are; it will be a sold everywhere. Depot No. 512 Broadway, after 1st May at Both everywhere. Depot No. 512 Broadway.

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Thousands of persons suffer all sorts of annoyance from Catalant.

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often vertige of the head, obstructed nees, or a pricase flow of muon, loss of smell, meal voice, and often impaired heating and instead.

The old-school remedies have never been able to do anything for it. Passe it jections and inhalations are as painful and expensive as they are generally worthless. Yet, Humpharwi's Catalan Sprectric, a simple Fuguar Pill., taken two or three times per day, promptly cures the milder cases; cures at once all costs in the head, and redically sures, by persevering use, the most obstinate cases, as is proved by the experience of hundreds. Price, with fold directions, 30 centry officers of hundreds. R. R.—A full set of Humphars's Hunkovathic Sprectrics, with book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large viais, mescece case. So; do in plain case, \$4: Family case of 15 home and book \$2.

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SAUCE," to enable him to relieb the horrible taines that frequently are placed before him. For sale by all respectable Gro-

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New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1869.

Onr Mercantile Advertiser.

The next number of our MERCANTILE ADVERrisen will be issued on Monday, April 11. It will be devoted exclusively to the interests of the Mercantile Public, and will contain a Review of the Markets since our last issue, a carefully prepared statement of the Prices Current of a leading articles of Merchandise; also, a Full Report of the Stock and Money Markets, together with such other items of Commer cial Intelligence as shall be deemed of special interest to the 50,000 Merchants to whom it is sent.

We aim to make THE ADVERTISER a welcome and valuable visitor to its readers, furnishing them reliable reports of all the important commercial transactions of each month, and serving as a Directory to the Seat Business Houses and Manufactories in our country; while to Wholesalers, Johbers, Manufacturers, and all who have Goods and Wares to dispose of throughout the regular channels of trade, we believe no medium of equal value can be found.

The April Number of THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISES will be sent, prepaid, to 50,000 Country Merchants, selected from the Agency Books of Mesers, McKillor & Wood, with a view to the near-by trade. The entire expense will be paid by Advertisements.

Price, \$1 per line for space occupied; Advertisements displayed to suit Advertisers. HORACE GREELEY & Co. New-York, April 2, 1859.

To Advertisers.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLEY PRIBUNE has a larger circulation than any other Newspaper in the United States, and is the best medium through which Morchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, &c., can reach the great reading public throughout the country.

Advertisements intended for insertion this week must be handed in to-day. Price \$1 per line, each insertion.

The strong, bracing North-wester of Monday has wept across the land, leaving in its course a perfect avalanche of Republican victories. CONNECT-ICUT is Republican all over, State Officers, Senate, House, and all four Congressmen-s net gain of two.-MICHIGAN responds with a Republican majority of nearly Ten Thousand in a mere Judicial election, with nothing at stake to call out a full vote.-Sr. Louis has given the Republicans a larger majority than she ever before gave to party, laying bare the frauds by which Francis P. Blair, jr., was last Summer cheated out of his certificate as a Member of Congress. The vote here is very large, and the victory overwhelming .- CLEVE-LAND, Ohio-which very rarely votes against whatever calls itself Democracy-has swelled the chorus, the Republicans carrying all before them. The Northern Lights gleam and fissh across the whole horizon, and the darkest caves are irradiated. All is visibly preparing for the great National renova-

RHODE ISLAND votes to-day. When she quite voting for this year, we trust there will be no relic of the Sham Democracy left in the House of Representatives from New-England, as there is already none left in the Senate.

Portland and Schenectady yesterday elected Republican Mayors and Common Councils.

Seventy-five talesmen were used up in the Sickles case yesterday, and only three found fit for jurymen. Eight jurymen have been obtsined, and a panel of seventy-five is ordered for this morning.

The City Railroad bills were pushed forward in the Assembly last night. All attempts to delay or charge them failed, and the appearance now is that they will go straight through.

The slave case in Philadelphia still excites much feeling, and the Commissioner, is charged with showing undue partiality for the claimant. Some strong testimony was given last evening to show that the accused was a free man.

Our latest dispatch from Connecticut says that the Republicans have elected 120 Representatives to 99 Democrats; 18 to hear from. The Senate is 12 Republican, 9 Democratic. Our Governor has 2,500 plurality.

Henry C. Wetmore was yesterday admitted, by vote of 17 to 13, to a seat in the Senate of this State, in place of Senator Mandeville of the XIth District, who became disquainfied by accepting the ffice of Postmaster.

The Brooklyn Charter Election yesterday resulted in the election of the Democratic genera ticket, Samuel S. Powell for Mayor, Nathan B Morse for Treasurer, Charles H. Collins for Controiler, and John Doherty for Auditor. It is be lieved that the Opposition will have a mejority in the new Board of Aldermen.

The Rev. Geo. B. Cheever's able and profound Lecture on "The Logic of the Word of God against | it not be unheeded !

"Slavery as Man-Straling," will be given, in response to a most respectable invitation, at the Cooper Institute, this evening. We trust there will be a general attendance. Seats free.

The steamer New-York, from Southsmpton, arrived yesterday, with three days' later advices from Europe. The news is more pacific. A grand Peace Congress is said to be agreed upon by the five powers, to be held in some neutral city. The arrival of the Neapolitan Exiles in London is noticed with much interest. Under the favorable news from the Continent, the English Money Market had shown decided improvement.

THE VICTORY IN CONNECTICUT is no ordinary triumph. It was felt by all parties that the organization of the next House virtually hinged on the issue of this Election. Hence, not only were the Shams spurred to extraordinary exertions, but the political fossils also were stirred up to do the Republicans all possible harm in the hope of thereby throwing the control of the new House into the hands of the ten or twelve "National Americans" or "Old-L ne Whige" who may be elected from the South. Hence the "Whig State Ticket," and the running of Austin Baldwin against John Woodroff; hence the mistaken course of Ezra Clark, jr., who was reported as acting under the advice and encouragement of Humphrey Marshall. As there was an obvious prespect that the Republicans would be likely to organize the House if they carried all the Members from Connecticut, it was the common interest of all other parties to thwart and defeat such a consummation. They were sided in their efforts by certain disappointed suitors for Republican nominations, who did their little worst to defeat the party which had not responded to their aspirations; but all together proved impotent. The Republican triumph is as sweeping as could have been desired.

And it has been won by fair argument and welldirected effort. Of money, the Sham Democracy had and spent several dollars for every one paid by the Republicans. We do not suppose votes, to any extent, were bought on either side; but the searching industry with which immigrants were hunted up, run down, and put through the Naturalization mill, in order to secure their votes for the Slave Democracy, has had no precedent. We believe the Republican majority in the State is Fifteen Hundred less than it would have been had no voters been naturalized expressly for this

Senator Douglas was fairly dragooned into the service of the defeated party. Every effort to induce him to stump the State in favor of the Shams having proved fruitless, he was at last induced to write a letter to aid them in the canvass, of which extracts only were published and used-as follows:

[We have looked for the published extracts from Mr. Douglas's letter without success; but their purport was a reaffirmation of his doctrice of non-intervention by Congress with the subject of Slavery in the Territories, and a declaration that, understanding the Democracy of Connecticut to be note standing on this platform, he heartily wished their success.]

-Just consider the facts: Senstor Douglas has recently passed through a most empittered Con gressional contest, in behalf of what he considers Popular Sovereignty. In that contest, he met no more determined antagonists than Secretary Toucey, who heads the Sham Democracy of Connecticut, and William D. Bishop and Samuel Arnold, its Representatives in Congress. The Lecompton Fraud had no more untiring, unsbrinking, unscrupuleus supporters than just these. Mr. Douglas had no more unrelenting antagonist through all his ast struggle for "Popular Sovereignty." Yet he now gives the weight of his name to defeat those who fought that battle by his side and reflect those who fought it against bim, and who have given no sign of repentance. This is a mistake as well as a fault, and we think Mr. Douglas will live to perceive if not to acknowledge it.

-So far as we are aware, no personal acrimony mingled in the late contest on the Republican side. Mesers. Bishop and Arnold were fought de terminedly, but wholly on political grounds. Their votes and avowals of political sentiment were challenged, but not their private character—their persoral worth. They were tried and condemned as misguided politicians, not as unworthy men. And we do not remember to have observed a non-political imputation upon any of the Democratic candidates for Congress or State Officers. - One of the most gratifying features of the late

canvass was the hearty adbesion of the Republicans to the FREEDOM OF THE PUBLIC LANDS, or the policy of so holding and disposing of those lands as to increase the number of American freeholders and cultivators rather than to pour the largest possible stream of revenue into the Treasury. Connecticut is one of the Old Thirteen, and made a large cession to the Confedeacy of her chartered right to Public Lands beyond her present limits, for the benefit of all the States. Mole-eyed selfishness would naturally urge that it was her interest to vote and legislate so as to pour the largest possible stream of income therefrom into the Federal Treasury. Yet the Republican canvassers very generally avowed and justified their adhesion to the Free Homestead policy, arguing that this policy subserved the true interest not only of the country, but of their own State-that it was better for Connecticut, as a manufacturing State, that freeholds, customers, consumers, should be multiplied and extended, than that Two or Three Millions more or less per annum should flow into the Federal Treasury. As a practical barrier to the Extension of Slavery, as proffering hope and a career to the victims of indigence and misfortune, as a means of genuine National growth and expansion, the Free Homestead policy was proved eminently wise and beneficent, and the popular heart warmed to it by an unerring instinct. We believe that the Republicans of Connecticut stand better in the vote than they would have done had not the Republicans in Congress last Winter rallied, almost to a man, in support of the Homestead bill.

Finally, the victory of the Republicans of Connecticut is a fresh testimonial to the potency of Heart and Work. They were thoroughly in earnest, from the mechanic at his beach or the farmer by his plow down to the colenels, judges, and officeholders or office-seekers generaly. They knew it was their duty, as it was their pleasure, to triumph -that they could triumph, and they did triumph. There were the timid to assure, the singgish to arouse, and the straggled to recalt. But every man took hold as if he were to lose or win the contest, and this made the work easy, though it seemed so ardnous. The meetings were almost naiformly crowded and enthusiastic. There were volunteers for every service and resorts for every emergency. They triumphed by the simple expedient of calling out their full vote. Republicans of MINNESOTA! the triumph is theirs, but the lesson is yours! Let

The Courrier des Esats Unis announced a few days ago that another fillibustering expedition sgainst Cube was on foot; and notwithstanding the incredulity with which this announcement was received by The Washington Union and The New-Yerk Herald, the two organs of the Administration, which, however they disagree in so many other matters, yet united in throwing ridicule on this announcement, the Courrier repeats it with new emphasis and solemnity.

Not only is such an expedition in preparation, but,

so we are told, one ship has siready sailed from this port, carrying out to that island a select company of "emigran s, ' that being the disguise under which our fillibusters evade the neutrality laws. Others are ready to depart at a moment's notice. The plan of operations is stated to be, to disembark at some point on the south coast of the island, and by the aid of cooperations already arranged, to get porsession of Principe, and to hold it in expectation of insurrections to break out at different points. The promoters of this scheme are said to have assurances from Washington that as soon as this shall occur, our Government will regard the insurrection in the light of a war of independence, and will allow perfect freedom of action to all such sympathizers as may choose to take part in it. It is only then that the preparations now on foot in our ports will be brought into full play, and that the main body of the fillibusters will be dispatched to Cubs in the character of reinforcements for the liberating army. Such is the general outline of the scheme, even as to the details of which the Courrier professes to have sufficient information to entitle it to turn informer if it would. That part, however, it declines, content to anticipate a little, by the present announcement, the time when the enterprise will become a matter of general notoriety.

As the Courrier limits itself to bare assertion withholding all the facts upon which that assertion is based, we are not able to judge of the correctness of its concusions. But it evidently believes its own statement. It is not apt to indulge in rash and unfounded assertions, and does not appear to have any motive for raising a false slacm. The Courrier denies, however, very emphatically-and as to this we do not doubt its correct ness-that there is in the island any considerable party in favor of annexation to the United States. Leaving wholly out of account the black and colored part of the population it, divides the whites as to this question into four classes.

The first class is composed of the Spanish residents, who regard the present political condition of the island as the best that is possible. Excluding all the Government functionaries, this class includes the immense majority of the capitalists and active business men engaged in the wholessle and retail trade both of Havana and all the other large towns of the island. These persons in leaving home bring with them home ideas, home predilections, home sentiments, and home prejudices; and however long their residence on the island, they retain them to the last. They never become Cubans, but always remain Spaniards. This emigration consists principally of Catalonians, who, though very intractable at home-Catalonia being always more or less in a state of revolt-yet the mement they go abroad become patriotic and national to the highest degree. So far from desiring any political separation from Spain, this part of the Cuben population would oppose it, even though proposed by Spain berself.

Next comes a large body of the creoles, insludirg, as a general rule, the most wealthy and best educated part of the population, who, though not altogether satisfied, like the Spiniards, with the present position of affairs, yet desire only a reform of the present Government-not a separation from Spain. What this party seeks is, that the military power should be some what restricted; the civil element in the Administration extended; the extension to the natives of the Island of the capacity to be employed in its Government, and a representation of Cuba in the Cortes.

Next we find a section which sims at independence, rejecting alike the supremacy of Spain and annexation to the United States. However loadly these partisans of a Cuban Republic may cry out against the Spanish rule, and to whatever desparate expedients they may be willing to resort to throw it off, it is, however, very doubtful, were they driven to choose at once between Washington and Madrid, whether they would prefer the former.

Deduct all who belong to one or the other of these three sections, and the partisans of annexation to the United States will be found a very inconsiderable body-inconsiderable in numbers, in means, in influence, or in claims to respect; made up to a great degree of those who have little or nothing to lose; of men more governed by imagination than by reason; of such materials, in fact, as extreme parties are everywhere composed of. And even these are still under the influence of certain sentiments of race and religion which it is impossible for them to shake off, and which, if they were really brought face to face with Protestantism and Anglo-Saxon ascendency, might greatly affect the ideas and feelings of many who, from a merely theoretical point of view, now favor

STRIKES.

This is the season of Strikes. The products of nearly every description of manufacture have been depressed in price and slow of sale for the last fifteen or eighteen months, and the workmen employed in producing them have had inadequate enployment and been glad to accept reduced wages. The depression has ranged from twenty up to forty per cent. At length, the times visibly brighten. There is an increased, and in some cases an active demand for Fabrice, Wares, Metals, Carriages, Plance, &c , &c. Of course, the workmen very fairly say, "We accepted reduced wages because " the times were so bad; now that they are better, we insist on the old prices, or something like them." And this is a perfectly reasonable demand We do not decide that this or that trade is in as flourishing a state as it was two years ago; we only insist that, wherever that is the case. requirement of the wages of two years since is reasorable and just. But it is natural shat employers and journeymen should differ as to the facts and the prospect—the former holding that "the good ' time coming" has not yet come; the latter insisting that it has. Hence Strikes. We write not to show that either party is uni-

formly right in these collisions, but to call the attention of both to certain demonstrated truths-I. The right to Strike-that is, the right to

refuse to work for one to shom the Strikers are no wise indebted-is a natural right. British law condemns it, and ours undertook to follow in its wake; but the experiment resulted in failure. He

Beef, or Cloth, or Labor-has a right to put such price on it as be chooses, and to refuse to sell for cos. And, though the right of different holders to combine to force a higher price than could otherwise be obtained is not unquestionable, it is pract-cally established. The holders, of Pork or Cheese, or Copper, or Calico, may meet in a closed office or private parlor to unite in devising and executing the ways and means of putting up the price of their commodity-they can and will do it, is defiance of all opposition - and it would be hard if these whose only commodity is their Labor should not enjoy like immunity in devising and enforcing the means of selling it to the best advantage.

II. But, while the sellers of Labor have a right to agree on what they consider a fair price for it and refuse to sell for less, they have no right to enforce their views on any who do not choose to unite with thep. A hundred hod estriers, or stevedores, or bricklayers, or hat-makers, have a right to say that they will not work for less than ertain rates; but they have no right to resolve that others shad not, and undertake to prevent by violence any working below their standard. If they do undertake this, they are wrong doers, and must answer to the violated laws.

IIL But it is perfectly right that any number of workmen should unite in advising their brethren and the public that they have combined to demand certain prices for their labor, and that they have resolved not to work for less. Others must be eft free to judge for themselves of the reasonableness of the prices thus insisted on; but it is not surprising that the great body of workmen combined to obtain for themselves and their fellows a certain rate of wages which they deem just, should regard with dislike a small minority who persist in looking solely to their own immediate, selfish interest, in defiance of the interest of the whole craft or suild of which they are members.

IV. Strikes are industrial wars. They are trials of endurance, which, whoever ultimately wine, iarolve present and general loss. The employer who has a stock of his products on hand, may afford to stop his works, knowing that the price of his wares must naturally be enhanced by the resulting scarcity; but the journeyman has no such compensation. The week or month which he loses by a strike is seldom made up to him; happy he if some pernicious babit, at least a love of id eness, is not added to the loss of his wages. Journeymen should ever regard a strike as a serious evil, to be postponed to the last moment, and only accepted then upon being well assured that no other course will secure the redress required, and that this course will secure it. V. Whenever the journeymen in a particular

calling and locality resolve on a strike, they should, before proclaiming it, devise and secure employment in some other vocation for the largest possible portion of their number. One week of industrious thrift in other callings will bring them nearer the triumph they seek than two of sterile idleness. Let them plow, team, dig, or do anything useful, for twenty-five cents each per day, rather than sit down in utter idleness. And whenever a strike is resolved on, as many as possible of those engaged in it should travel in quest of work. VI. We must never forget that necessity often ives law to employer as well as employed-that

e who must sell his product for the most it will bring, though that be less than its cost, may not unressonably suppose that he has a right to buy as well as sell at the market rate—that the journey man who buys his bat, cost and boots wherever he can get them chespest, not asking nor caring whether hey coat the seller less or more, cannot logically complsin of his employer for obtaining labor on the same principle-and that tyranny may be perpetrated by numbers and brute force as well as by eminence and wealth. VII. And employers should never forget that tumen interests are common, human duties recip-

rocal-that well paid Labor is apt to be more efficient than the other sort-and that the wages received by the journeymen to-day are apt to come back over the counter (if not his counter, then some other,) to morrow. If all who need work had it constantly, with liberal recompense, Trade department would and more prosperous than now. In short, "live "and let live," is the golden rule, and blessed are they who accept and adhere to it.

THE SICKLES TRIAL. Various speculations are indulged in as to the

sourse which the trial of Sickies, now pending,

will be apt to take. The delense relied upon by Mr. Sickles, as everybody knows, is the criminal relation existing, or which he believed to exist, between Key and his wife. Judge Crawford, before whom the trial takes place, has gone a great way in setting aside the ancient doctrine of the common law in relation to murder. He held, in the trial of Herbert, the California Representative indicted for shooting an Irish waiter, that, to make out a case of homicide in self-defense, it was not pecessary to show that the party committing the homicide was in any actual danger of some great bodily harm, before which he retired as far as he could, but that it was sufficient to show that he supposed bimself in danger. Yet, even Judge Crawford can hardly be expected to go so far as to hold that a man's mere belief that another party has seduced his wife will justify him in deliberately perpetrating the murder of the suspected party. The arthest that he will be likely to go is, that such a belief might be received in evidence, with the view of showing a state of frenzy on the part of the prisoner, such as would reduce the act of homicide from the category of murder to that of manelaughter. Even this would be a very great departure from the decirine of the common law. The common law knows of no state of frenzy short of actual insanity that can be admitted as a palliation, and much less as a justification for any offense. The mere excitement of anger, however great, is not regarded by the common law as justifying, under any circumstances whatever, the taking of life; nor, with perhaps the single exception of an adulterer detected in the act, the use of a deadly weapon. The use of such a weapon is considered by the common law to imply an intent to kill. If Mr. Sickles, on seeing Key in the street, had rushed out and attacked him with a cane and had struck him blows, of which he afterward died, whether he interded to kill him or not, might be a question. But, doubly and trebly armed with pistols, as he was, there can be no question as to his intent; and if he intended to hill Key, then in the eye of the common law the act was murder.

If, however, the doctrine should be admitted that a state of frenzy, growing out of great passion, may exist, such as will deprive intentional homicide of its character of murder, then the question will come up-Was Mr. Sickles in such a state? That question would seem to open the door to a very who has anything to sell-whether Wheat, or | complicated inquiry. It is certain that one man

may be thrown into an uncontrollable passion be circumstances which would not produce the same effect upon another. A piece of information sulde ily brought to a man's notice for the first time. and plunging him into a state of misery and abase. ment which he had never conceived of as possible to happen to him, might be expected to profuse a very different effect from the occurrence of sa event which he had long had reason to regard as probable. Here would seem to be opened a wide field of inquiry both as to the idiosyncrasies of Mr. Sickles and as to the history of his domestic life The strict doctrine of the common law effectually excludes any necessity of going into inquiries of this sort; but, if we suppose that doctrine set aside, it does not so clearly appear how they can be dispensed with.

There has been annually held, for some years

pest, a Convention of Southern politicians, under the disguise of consulting about the commercial interests of the South, and especially of opening a direct trade with Europe. That thin disguise is now entirely thrown off. In the call lately issued for a meeting at Vicksburg on the 9th of May next, nothing whatever is said about trade, commerce, internal improvements, or any such matters. The questions that come annually before the Convention are referred to in this call as essential, not to the productive prosperity of the Southern States. but to their "security and repose." It is thus openly admitted that the only question about which the attendants upon this annual Southern Convention really feel any interest, is the Slavery question, and that the only trade which they care much about is the slave-trade. In fact, at tae last two meetings of this Convention, the subject which seemed to excite the chief interest was the revival of the African slave-trade. The revival of that trade forms, however, by no means the chief object of these conventionists. What they really aim at is the dissolution of the Union. That object has become so apparent, that the meetings have ceased to be atterded, except by those who belong to the extreme nullification and disunion school. Such being the notorious object of thus Convention, it is worth noticing, that of the five names signed to the call, three are from the States of Louisisas, Florida and Texas, all formed out of territory acquired by treaty or purchase, and some of whose political leaders seem inclined to play the part of the viper, and to sting, to the extent of their ability, the bosom into which those States were so benevolently admitted, and in which they have been warmed into political existence. If such be all the thanks we get from these additions to our territory. settled too, in a great measure, by people of our own stock, the encouragement does not seem to be great to go on annexing Cuba, Mexico and Contral America. It will be time enough for the nullifying States, when they shall have established their Southern Republic, to get these additions to it at their own cost and expense, without allowing them to put the burden of the acquisition upon our shoulders.

The contractors for the new Croton Reservoir assure us that the information on which we based our article of yesterday affecting them was grossly erroneous in many important respects-that they never deduct a per centage from the amounts due their laborers, &c., &c. They say that they pay but bi-monthly in Winter, because they are paid their estimates bi-monthly-that they would pay offener if they were so paid. As to their store, they say they seil the best articles at low prices, and that nobody is required to buy of them, but only allowed to do so if he chooses to take up his wages in goods in advance of the regular pay-day. We mean to inquire thoroughly into this matter and report the facts as we find them - meantime, requesting every reader to consider all charges disproved that the contractors have contradicted. But we still insist that the laborers on public works should be paid at least monthly, if not oftener, in cash; and that, if the City is to blame for the bi-monthly payment of these poor laborers in Winter, then the City should repent and amend. Let the blame rest where it belongs, and let the Legislature guard carefully against all abuses in the future. This was the drift of our former ticle, and we trust that the Charter Amendment bill will not be passed without making provision for the frequent payment in cash of all laborers on City Contracte.

The Express announces that "the President 'read a communication which he had received from the Hon. Edward Bates of Missouri," at the late meeting of what is called "the Whig General Committee," but gives us no clue to the character of that communication-As Mr. Bates is an able and eminent states man, whom nobody will deny to be a genuine old-line Whig." we are surprised that his letter should have been passed over thus curtly, to make room for Mr. President Hiram Ketchum's speech. We infer from this crustiness that Mr. Bates's letter was not entirely to the taste of the venerable Committee. May we be favored with a sight of it!

The Express, we are glad to see, announces that the Opposition" has carried Connecticut. "The Legislature is also Opposition, as is the State 'Ticket." Won't "the Wnig General Commit-"tee" favor us with a National salute in honor d this victory? Shouldn't wonder if "the Oppod-" tion" should carry the next President.

BY TELEGRAPHETO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Strike of the Boatmen at Newark.

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Newark Tacaday, April 5, 1839.

The strike of the boatmen at Newark still costinues, and the strikers have expressed a determination to allow no boats to pass up toe canal until their demandare complied with A boat was, however, forced through yesterday by a detachment of police, as far as Bloomfield, where a consta unlary force took charged it to the borders of Passaic County. Here it can taken in charge by the Paterson officers and passed on the Canal, some of whom were armed with clubs—as a riot was feared. No resistance, however, was as the Caral, some of whom were armed with clubs—as a riot was feared. No resistance, however, was fered, except at Pateraon, where the owner of a bod was maltreated, and an attempt was made to sink his vessel. The Mayor and a squad of men were applied to, and requested the ringleaders of the crowd to disperse. It is the intention of the Company to sends quad of police with every boat going out at present

Niagara Falls Water Power Co.

Niagara Falls, Tuesday, April 5, 1859.
The regular annual election of the Trustees of the Nisgara Falls Water Power Company was held in this place to day, and the following Board elected; S. E. Allen, H. A. Macchester, John Fisk, E. R. Aver, George L. Fules and Parkhurst Wnitney of Niagas Falls, and Louis Benton of New-York.

Colored Excitement in Harrisburg

Colored Excitement in Harrisburg
Harrisburg, Thesday, April 5, 1899.
The excitement among the colored population in regard to the result of the case of Daniel Websit, now pending in Priladelphia, is intense, and the parcontaining the proceedings are in great demand.
A rumer prevails this morning, and has been extended took their departure last night for Canada. This apport only tends to increase the excitement.